

*Ed. Kidder*

# The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME X.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1879.

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## WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

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All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

## THE LEGAL TENDER TEST CASE.

The correspondence between Mr. S. B. Chittenden and Gen. Butler relating to a case to be submitted to the Supreme Court, to test the constitutionality of legal tenders issued since the close of the war, is attracting a great deal of attention, not only in business circles, but among the legal profession—and naturally. The question has been argued at great length in the press, in Congress, and by political speakers.

It has never been authoritatively settled, and it lies at the very root of all the financial issues of the day. It relates not only to future legislation, but to laws actually on the statute-books.

If the Constitution does not permit the issue of legal-tender notes by the Government in time of peace, then the Nationals and the Ewing Democrats must adopt some other form of inflation than the one to which they have hitherto, for the most part, given their attention. And not only this, but the act of last May, directing the reissue and the maintenance in circulation of all legal tenders which may be presented for redemption, cannot be carried out, for the re-issue of a redeemed note must stand upon the same ground as its original issue.

To issue a note is essentially to borrow money on an evidence of indebtedness. The note being paid, the transaction is closed, and if money be again borrowed on the same note, it is a new transaction, creating a new indebtedness, and requiring original and distinct authority.

That this simple truth is not recognized as readily in the case of the Government as in that of a private citizen is due to the confusion which exists as to the real character of a legal tender note, caused by its legal-tender quality.

People have come to regard these notes as in themselves money and therefore to think that they can be paid out, received, and paid out again, as gold could be. But, whatever semblance of money there may be in a United States note in the hands of a person who is permitted by law to pay his debts with it, there can be no likeness to money in this note in the hands of the Government, of whose indebtedness it is the evidence. If the test case proposed by Messrs. Chittenden and Butler should dissipate the illusion which has longed prevailed on this cardinal point, it would be of immense value.

Our friend Frank Darby seems to be in luck. He is now Vice President of the Hibernian Association. See what it is to be good looking. Take warning, Macks, or your pard will go ahead of you.

Our very excellent members of the legislature returned home on Monday last looking splendid. Messrs. Scott and Waddell have done their duty well, and the people have cause to feel proud of them.

U. S. Commissioner McQuigg had a very interesting question up before him on Wednesday last. Mr. John W. Rhodes was up on a charge of destroying his steam tug by beaching her and then setting her on fire. The evidence did not substantiate the charge, so the defendant was dismissed.

Dr. H. E. Scott, one of the legislators from New Hanover, caused the defeat of the bill taxing the poor man \$4 on his poll. The County Commissioners desired to levy a special tax, and applied to the General Assembly for authority to do so, but Dr. Scott defeated the bill, another cause for congratulation.

On the bedrooms in of Mr. John A. Barnes residence in this city took fire on Tuesday last before his children were up, which came very near destroying the building and the sleeping inmates of the family. Damage was very slight, owing to the presence of mind of Mrs. Barnes, who ran in and extinguished the flames with a blanket.

Col. Frank D. Koonce, attorney at law, at Richlands, in Onslow county, a distinguished and able politician, was in our city on Thursday last. Many of Mr. Koonce's friends are speaking of running him as an independent candidate for Governor in 1880. He is a rattling good speaker, and opposed to rings and nominations. He believes in every candidate appealing to the people on his own merits, in other words, he is an advocate of every tub standing on its own bottom. Such a man, with such a record, with the bulldozing tenacity that Col. Koonce possesses, would give the two old parties considerable trouble.

## CITY ITEMS.

Fine rain yesterday which was very much needed.

Taxes is the next order of the day at the City Hall.

S. G. Hall is one of the best job printers in the city.

Col. Waddell received three votes for Secretary of the Senate.

Don't forget to buy a residence before summer of W. P. Canada.

Every man in Wilmington should assist in building the railroad to the sound.

The health officers are hard at work. The citizens should do all they can aid them.

Officer Nelson arrested George Anderson and Handy Williams on the 19th, for fighting.

The congregation of St. Luke's Church are having a handsome steeple placed on the building.

Mr. O. G. Parsley has resigned as one of the Commissioners of the colored Insane Asylum of the state.

FIRE.—A house belonging to Mr. F. W. Hyer was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. Loss small.

R. Reverent Bishop Atkinson confirmed eleven persons at St. Mark's Church, in this city, on Sunday night last.

Miss Maria Henderson died of heart disease at the residence of Mr. J. M. Henderson, in this city on Monday last.

I. W. Murrill was sent to jail on Tuesday last by Justice Gardner. Mr. Gardner is a very great enemy to evil doers.

Two colored boys had nothing else to cut on Monday last, so they tried each other, when the claret flowed very freely.

Major S. H. Fishback has returned home looking much improved. Fish usually has a good time when traveling. We welcome him back to the city.

Capt. May died at his residence on Market street of heart disease on yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock. He was a very old and highly respected citizen.

A thief effected an entrance in the house of Mr. Elwell, on Mulberry street, on Wednesday night last. The thief was discovered before he accomplished much.

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Admittance to this institution was also granted to Joanna Homes, an unfortunate woman who has suffered the loss of a leg.

The claim of Mecklenburg county, which was referred to the County Attorney, was, on the advice of the Attorney, ordered rejected.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

Messrs. Boatwright and McKoy are constantly receiving fresh goods at their place of business on Front street, Wilmington.

The *North American Review* for April has been received. As usual it is a very interesting paper. The leading contributors for this issue are Gov. Thos. A. Hendricks of Indiana, Thos. Hughes, Henry James, and others.

The *Review* is published in New York city, at 549 and 557 Broadway, by D. Appleton and Co. Subscription price only \$6 per year.

The legislature saw proper to cut down the very meagre salary which the Judges of the state were receiving, but did not say a word about their own pay. How a Judge can travel over the state, pay his expenses and support his family on \$2,000 per annum, we know not. We believe in paying the Judiciary of the state well, but the legislature seems to believe in starving them.

**EXCEEDINGLY BRIGHT.**—The last legislature passed a law prohibiting the sale of liquor within two miles of any political speaking. This law will cause great hardships during the next campaign to the liquor dealers in our city, as there are political speakings every night in this city for at least a month previous to an election. The result will be, every bar-room in the city will have to remain closed for the whole of a political campaign.

**HOTEL AT THE SOUND.**—We understand that our friends, the Cobb Bros., proprietors of the Purcell House, in this city are contemplating the erection of a hotel at the sound. We hope they may do so, for the necessity of a good hotel at the sea shore has been long felt, and there is no doubt that a first-class house would pay. All who know these young gentlemen are satisfied that they would conduct no other kind than a first-class hotel in every particular.

**ST. PATRICK'S DAY** in this city was observed by our Irish fellow-citizens in a very quiet manner. The Hibernian Benevolent Association assembled at Temperance Hall and were formed into line by the Chief Marshal, Mr. John McEvoy, and his assistants, Messrs. James Corbett and Jno. W. Reily, and marched to the Catholic Church, on Dock street, where services were held. Rev. Father Gross delivered the address, taking for his subject St. Patrick and Ireland. He delivered a very interesting and eloquent discourse. At the conclusion the Association reformed and marched back to their Hall, when the annual election of officers was declared in order. The following gentlemen were elected:

John Barry, President.

Frank H. Darby, Vice-President.

L. Brown, Treasurer.

D. O'Connor, Secretary.

M. O'Brian, Assistant Secretary.

Resolutions of condolence on account of the death of Capt. Isaac B. Grainger were numerously adopted.

In the afternoon a very large number of the Society, headed by Mr. D. O'Connor, went to Oakdale Cemetery, and the graves of Capt. Grainger, Mr. James Darby and William Dowling were handsomely decorated with flowers.

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.**—The Board were in session yesterday afternoon, present: Col. W. L. Smith Chairman, Commissioners Grady, Worth, Montgomery and Bagg.

The Chairman reported having received from the Auditor of the state balance due for keeping the insane of this county to 1st January, 1879, amounting to \$66,64, which has been paid to the County Treasurer.

Ordered that the claim be presented to the State Treasurer for keeping the insane from the 1st of January, 1879, the date of the repeal of the law authorizing this payment.

Communication from Dr. W. W. Lane, concerning hospital, was ordered received, and subsequently, on motion of Commissioner Clegg, was ordered referred to a committee of three, which committee was made to consist of the Chairman and Commissioners Bagg and Grady.

Ordered that George Sullivan be discharged from the House of Correction on approval by His Honor, Judge Meares.

Ordered that Mary Murrell be admitted to the Poor House for one month.

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Wade Hampton has expressed the opinion that Congress ought to force the repeal of the supervisor law if it has to hold out against the President till the crack of doom.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

Where is that mule? Give him one more chance.

The editor returns thanks for an invitation to attend the coalition of the Little Giant boys, given at their engine house on Friday night last. From the conflicting statements made by the locals of the *Sun* and *Star* we are rather of the opinion that we made something by not attending. They evidently had a good time, but they lost their memory immediately afterwards.

The dredge boat *Woodbury* will commence dredging the river next week on the outer bar or Bald Head shoal. We may expect great results from the work. The work will be under the management of Mr. Henry Bacon, Engineer; the boat will be commanded by Capt. J. T. Harper. Mr. Bacon says that New Inlet bar will be closed during the summer and fall, and in his opinion, the bar will increase in depth very fast, immediately.

**BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.**—Mr. Edward Peschau, the Imperial Consul, representing the interests of the German Empire at this port, received a large number of national, state and city dignitaries, and many of the prominent merchants and citizens of Wilmington at the Consulate yesterday, who called on him as a mark of respect to the government he represents, and to express their esteem for him as an official citizen and friend.

Mr. Peschau has been respectively Vice-Consul and Consul at this port for many years and his official acts have been characterized by zealous endeavor to subserve the interests he represents.

**Diocese of North Carolina—Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.**

Wednesday, March 10<sup>th</sup> M..... Clinton

Thursday, March 21..... Faison's

Sunday, March 23<sup>rd</sup> Sunday Goldsboro

Monday, March 24<sup>th</sup> M..... Wilson

Tuesday, March 25<sup>th</sup> M..... Rocky Point

Wednesday, March 26<sup>th</sup> M..... Ringgold

Sunday, March 30<sup>th</sup> Sunday in Lent

Tuesday, April 1..... Scotland Neck

Wednesday, April 2..... Hamilton

Thursday, April 3..... Williamson

Friday, April 4..... Jamesville

Saturday, April 5..... Plymouth

Sunday, April 6..... St. Luke's Wagram

Monday, April 7..... Wagoner

Tuesday, April 8..... Hertford

Wednesday, April 9..... Woodville

Thursday, April 10..... Perquimans

Friday, April 11..... Goldsboro

Saturday, April 12..... Pasquotank

Sunday, April 13..... Elizabeth City

Easter Tuesday, April 14..... Edenton

Tuesday, April 15..... Gates county

Wednesday, April 16..... Chocowinity

Thursday, April 17..... Winton

Friday, April 18..... Murfreesboro

Sunday, April 20<sup>th</sup> Sunday after Easter

Wester Woodville, Bertie co

Tuesday, April 22..... Windsor

Wednesday, April 23..... Jackson

Thursday, April 24<sup>th</sup> M..... Halifax

## THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1873.

There will not be a single colored representative in the House of the next Congress, while there will be at least one hundred and twenty-eight white Republicans. Out of that number couldn't room have been made for at least one colored member.—*Exchange* (Democratic).

Yes, North Carolina elected Jas. E. O'Hara; South Carolina elected Mr. Rainey and Mr. Small; Mississippi elected Mr. Lynch, all four colored Republicans, but, you Democrats by fraud, corruption and the shot-gun policy, counted them out. Next.

### CONGRESS IN EXTRA SESSION.

Congress met in special session last Tuesday, and Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by a majority of one vote. It is said that the Republican leaders arrived at the conclusion that it would be better to let the Democrats organize the House, than to combine with the Greenbackers. The Democrats are already begun to turn out some of their opponents, as their majority is very small—not a "working" one.

They intend not to pass any appropriation bills, unless the election laws are repealed. They intend to transfer their bull-doing tactics from Louisiana and Mississippi, to the Halls of Congress. They have been struck with judicial blindness. They cannot see that while it was possible to intimidate and oppress the ignorant, timid negroes of the south, that the rich, progressive, numerous white men of the north will not submit.

It is painful to say, but the evidences that the north and south are arrayed against each other more vindictively than in 1860, are overwhelming.

The election of Randall is generally regarded as a victory for that other Samuel J. Tilden, as the next Democratic candidate for President. Gov. Tilden is a ghost that does not now at the bidding of Senators Thurman and Bayard. He has probably much greater powers of persistence than any of his competitors for the nomination.

### THE NEGROES IN THE FAIR SOUTH.

The philanthropy and wealth which at the north organized the movement against the extension of slavery into any of the new states of the Union, will again doubtless be in requisition to transfer the unfortunate race of the south who are denied their rights to a region where freedom is not a myth. The public men of New England, the middle states, and indeed the whole north are becoming roused upon the subject. It is not in the nature of things, possible that the present condition of the blacks in most of the cotton states should continue. We do not know upon the whole, that the negroes were not in many respects better off during the days of slavery in Mississippi and Louisiana, than now, when they are theoretically the political equals of the whites. Then they received some degree of protection as being valuable property.

Now they are proscribed. While they merely live claiming only the humblest rights of human beings, having no opinions concerning the matters which move most men, and confining themselves to the meanest cares which can engross the attention of a human being, they are permitted to do so unmolested. The right to accumulate any considerable amount of property is forbidden; for the moment they do so they become an object of suspicion. Their savings are liable to be taken from them. They must have no political opinions except such as they receive from the ruling race. If they take counsel together, there is great outcry made about a negro conspiracy, and it is then made easy to butcher all the leading men of that race in the community.

These state of things will cease. The oppressed race will seek a more tolerant home, and they will be aided by the same wealth which set them free.

### Working up the Grant Welcome.

A letter received at the headquarters of the Union Pacific Railroad to-day details a plan for a grand excursion from Washington to San Francisco about the 1st of August next to receive and welcome ex-President Grant on his return from the Orient. The writer states he has spent some weeks at Washington, conversed with leading Senators and Representatives, and that many favor the project enthusiastically. Particulars of a trip through Indiana, correspondence with Kellogg and Pitkin of Louisiana, and other details are given which indicate that from fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand persons would join in the excursion. Preparations for such an excursion would require much time, and the letter is written to secure reduced rates previous to any public announcement. It is stated that every state in the Union will be represented, and the excursion will require from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five trains of ten cars each.—*Herald*.

The Greenbackers of the Sixth District of Texas will hold a convention in Seguin, on Friday, 21st inst., to nominate a successor to the late Congressman Schlesiger.

There has been considerable excitement (unnecessarily) in the Democratic party about the action of Judge Rives' manner of enforcing the law in the U. S. Court of Virginia. We publish below, clippings from the *Morning Star* dispatches, the charge of His Honor Judge Rives to the Grand Jury, which speaks very forcibly for itself:

LYNCHBURG, March 18.—The U. S. Court for the Western District of Virginia commenced its session to-day. Judge Rives, in his charge to the grand jury, on the subject of mixed juries and the indictment of County Judges for failure to provide them, said: "Promising among these acts is the one I now desire to give you in this charge. It is the act of March 1st, 1875. It assures to all, without discrimination of race or color, the full enjoyment of the accommodations and privileges of inns, public conveyances, theatres, and other places of amusement, and provides exemplary redress for denial thereof; but it does not stop here. These are the lesser matters of the law, which indeed it scrupulously guards and protects, but it goes further and embraces the great muniment of life and liberty in preserving the trial by an impartial jury, and conform to the grand precept that no man shall be deprived of his liberty except by the laws of the land or the judgment of his peers. This act, therefore, secures by its fourth clause to the lately enfranchised race the inestimable privilege of having their rights and privileges tried by jurors not subject to traditional influences and the spirit of caste. This is the great practical good which the law seeks to secure, and as such deserves your earnest attention in the inquest with which I now charge you. But it must be admitted that its scope is broader, as it is well for you to consider its language. It is in these words: 'That no citizen, possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States or of any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than \$500.'

It so happens that under the state laws the duty of making out and returning jury lists is devolved upon the Judges of the County and Corporation Courts.—(Code of Va., sec. 3, chap. 15, p. 1059.) The act in question has therefore to deal with these officers. It is at this point that Congress intervenes and constrains them by penalties to observe the provisions which have naturally grown out of the Fourteenth Amendment. The offence thus denounced consists in the exclusion by these officers from their jury lists of qualified citizens because of their race, color or previous condition of servitude.

The motive makes and constitutes the misdemeanor. It may be difficult to prove, but it is not given to you to know what passes in the mind of another, but like all unlawful intent, evidence of it may be found in presumption of the facts. When this intent has been declared, or when a demand of a lawful jury without this discrimination has been refused, the offence would be clearly made out, provided you believe the witness to the declaration or denial. But such indubitable proof may not often be expected. You must look to the surrounding circumstances of the case, and the overt acts of parties, to fix the intention of the latter in this unlawful exclusion. If it should appear to you that such officer has, by a long and unvarying course, refused to admit to his lists the names of colored persons duly qualified, you would be compelled to accept this conduct as evidence of his guilt, to indict him for the offence, and give him opportunity to repel these strong presumptions of facts against him. If, on the contrary, it shall appear that these officers have sometimes listed, or offered to summon, when asked, juries without this discrimination, just to impute this unlawful intent to such occasional omission. It is in my view the habitual neglect or special denial in civil or criminal suits involving anticipations of race that is aimed at by this act of Congress. I trust it will be sufficient for the ends of public justice that attention should be attracted to this law by your findings. I cannot and do not suspect these officers of obstinate or determined disobedience to law. That may be determined by the future. It is the observance of the law, and not punishment for its violation, that is sought. This inquisition has already taken place in the courts at Danville. It remains for you now to prosecute in the counties represented on your panel, leaving grand juries of other courts to resume in their respective parts. If it shall be found here, as at Danville, that some obey and others disobey law, you must needs choose between them. Both cannot be right. If you excuse the disobedient you reflect on the obedient. It is your duty to enforce a uniform obedience and exact an universal respect for the laws. If this shall be faithfully and fearlessly done throughout my whole District, it will arrest future resorts to the Federal Courts, for a denial in this respect, of the equal protection of the laws, and leave the State Courts in the full and free exercise of their appropriate jurisdiction. If this be not done, and a plaudite is evaded under artfully devised and misplaced underlings as below, you will be fomenting further disorders and conflicts.

"I am at a loss to conceive of any motive on the part of honorable and intelligent citizens to undertake in any way to obstruct the great organic measures to which your faith, as a people, is plighted in most solemn manner, or to thwart the mission of the General Government, in all its departments, to give the equal protection of the laws to all its citizens, without discrediting the nation.

The opposition is buoying itself up with the groundless hope that President Hayes is not so stalwart as he was a few days ago. We say groundless hope, and we say it advisedly, as the Democrats will learn in due time after they shall have had a further taste of his "amiable obstinacy."

Somebody has had leisure to counterfeit the three-cent nickel coin.

### SURGEON-GEN' WOODWORTH.

We published last issue a brief account of the death of Dr. J. M. Woodworth. We take the following from the *National Republican*, giving an account of the funeral ceremonies in Washington on Sunday last.

### THE FUNERAL YESTERDAY AT LEADRON PARK.

The funeral of the late J. M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon General United States Marine Hospital Service, took place from the residence of Mr. Andrew Langdon, LeDroit Park, yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, Rev. Drs. Rankin, of the Congregational Church; Cuthbert, of the First Baptist Church; Paxton, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church; and C. K. Marshall, of Vickburg, Miss., officiated. Dr. Rankin delivered the invocation; Dr. Cuthbert read passages from the Scriptures and made a few eulogistic remarks; Dr. Paxton made a few remarks and offered prayer; and Dr. Marshall pronounced benediction. The Services were very solemn and impressive. The remains were encased in a black walnut state-casket, covered with black cloth and mounted with massive silver castings. Heavy plate glass formed the head-piece. Upon the cover of the casket was a silver plate bearing the inscription "John Maynard Woodworth, M. D., born August 15, 1837, died March 14, 1879."

The floral offerings, which were of the choicest flowers, were most beautiful. A large crown surmounted by a cross of immortelles and violets, a cross and an anchor were sent by Mrs. Hayes. Secretary Sherman sent a cross, and the employees of Dr. Woodworth's office sent an anchor, which was surrounded by a noral wreath. At the conclusion of the services those present were allowed a last look at the deceased. The casket was the borne to the hearse by the pall-bearers, Assistant Secretaries Hawley and French First Comptroller Porter, General Raum, Commissioner Internal Revenue; O. H. Irish, chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Third Auditor Austin, Register Scofield, and Fourth Auditor Tabor. The procession then moved off in the following order to Rock Creek Cemetery, where the services were concluded and the interment was made: First, the carriage bearing the clergymen, then the hearse, followed by the pall-bearers, the family and Vice-President Wheeler, President Hayes, the Secretary of the Treasury, officers of the Marine Hospital Service, Mr. Wright and family, Mr. Barber and family, Mr. Langdon and family, Mr. Albright and family, and other friends.

The attendance was very large. Among those present were the President and Mr. Webb Hayes, Vice-President Wheeler, Surgeon Hamilton, now in charge of the office; Surgeon Heber Smith, of New York; Assistant Surgeons White and Goldsborough, Surgeon Baillache, of Baltimore; Mr. Spofford, Senator Logan, Dr. Isham Harris, of New York, ex-president of the American Public Health Association; Assistant Secretaries Hawley and French; Representative Foster, of Ohio; Mr. Nimmo, chief of the Bureau of Statistics; Register Scofield, Comptroller Porter, General Raum, Commissioner Internal Revenue; O. H. Irish, chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Third Auditor Austin, Fourth Tabor, Chief Clerk Oldberg, General Doyens, General Siemers, Senator Logan, Kernan, Ransom, and Conkling, Governor McCormick, General Eaton, Governor Shepherd, A. S. Solomon, Esq., Mr. Lewis J. Davis, Major Powell, and Dr. C. K. Marshall. The members of the Yellow Fever Commission and the employees of Dr. Woodworth's office attended in a body. Mrs. Hayes had signified her intention of being present, but was too unwell to do so.

**THE YELLOW FEVER COMMISSION.**  
A special meeting of the executive committee of the Yellow Fever National Relief Commission was held Saturday evening at Willard's Hotel to take action relative to the death of Supervising Surgeon-General Woodworth. There were present ex-Governor Shepherd (chairman), Lewis S. Davis, Simon Wolf, George Hill, Jr., A. S. Solomon, John F. Cook, ex-Senator Pease, Colonel McArdle, Captain Lake, and Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Mississippi, and William Dickson, secretary. Ex-Governor Shepherd announced the object for which the meeting was called, and referred to the valuable services of the deceased as a member of the Commission.

Simon Wolf Esq., presented the following resolutions, which were adopted: The Yellow Fever National Relief Commission having learned with profound regret, of the sudden death of their distinguished colleague, John M. Woodworth, and being desirous to fittingly express its sorrow, resolves that some obey and others disobey law, you must needs choose between them. Both cannot be right. If you excuse the disobedient you reflect on the obedient. It is your duty to enforce a uniform obedience and exact an universal respect for the laws. If this shall be faithfully and fearlessly done throughout my whole District, it will arrest future resorts to the Federal Courts, for a denial in this respect, of the equal protection of the laws, and leave the State Courts in the full and free exercise of their appropriate jurisdiction. If this be not done, and a plaudite is evaded under artfully devised and misplaced underlings as below, you will be fomenting further disorders and conflicts.

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the memory of the deceased, and as a representative of the section stricken by the pestilence last summer, related in detail the philanthropic and noble services rendered by Dr. Woodworth to aid his people, who would mourn in sadness the death of their stranger benefactor. The Rev. C. H. Marshall also spoke in fitting terms of the deceased.

At a meeting of the heads of bureaus of the Treasury Department, held Saturday, a series of resolutions, testifying to the worth of the deceased, were adopted, and it was resolved to attend the funeral in a body.

### Message to Congress in Special Session—Estimates of Appropriations Needed, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The following is the President's message:

**Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:** The failure of the last Congress to make the requisite appropriations for Legislative and Judicial purposes, for the expenses of the several Executive Departments of the Government, and for the support of the Army, has made it necessary to call a special session of the Forty-sixth Congress. The estimates of appropriations needed, which were sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of the last session, are renewed, and are herewith transmitted to both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Regretting the existence of the emergency which requires a special session of Congress at a time when it is the general judgment of the country that the public welfare will be best promoted by permanency in our legislation, and by peace and rest, I commend these few necessary measures to your considerate attention.

(Signed)

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1879.

Accompanying the message are estimates from the Secretary of the Treasury of money needed for the Army and the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches of the government. The estimates are the same as those submitted at the opening of the session, with the exception of the items provided for at that session. Under the army the last Congress made provision for the Military Academy at West Point and for fortifications and armament. This leaves, according to the estimates, \$28,340,500 yet to be appropriated for the support and maintenance of that branch. None of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriations were provided for even in part. The estimate for these expenses is \$16,520,601.91, and to these appropriations are also to be added the item for Court expenses, which is generally placed in the Sundry Civil bill, but which was left out of that bill at the last session. The estimate for these expenses is \$3,000,000.

### The Republican Mission.

The Republican party is more a party of principle than of policy. It was conceived in truth and born of equity and justice. It has received a baptism of blood through a fearful and destructive rebellion, and it lives as the nation's safeguard amid new trials and fresh dangers. Its principles seek no alliance with the elements of demagogery, neither do they on the score of expediency seek strength from what is known as political cunning, but which claims to be sagacity. The Republicans cause relies upon the purity and conserving power of its principles for its own triumphs and for the perpetuity of the Republic. It were better that the party should cease to exist than that it should live a life of inconsistency, fraud, and corruption, such as marks the history of its opponents.

The Republican party cannot embrace policies that are not based in the elements of truth, equality, and justice. All others are delusions. Their triumphs are ephemeral, as are their benefits, should any accrue. It never has and never will seek affiliations that in principle are not kindred with those which it embraces in its creed. On this platform, and this alone, will it survive or perish. Under the banner of its principles it will make its contests, and share victory or defeat as the gage of battle shall determine. With these principles as its banner and shield it has confronted treason and rebellion, and has thus far wrought out the salvation of the nation.

What it has done it will do again under a return of the opportunity. The Republican party has no promises to make that are assured in its past record. It will never compromise with wrong for temporary advantage, but, relying upon the power and justice of its principles, it will resist all assaults upon the integrity of the Government and the majesty of its laws, no matter when or from what source they may come. This is its standing ground. Its objective point is the salvation of the nation against all its enemies—*National Republican*.

Whereas John M. Woodworth, Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, and a member of this Commission, has been taken from our midst, and

Whereas we, the members of the Commission, desiring to honor his great work, integrity, and nobility, of character and devotion to duty, and nobility of service, to the nation, have resolved to appropriate \$1,000 for the expenses of his funeral.

**Resolved.** That in the death of John M. Woodworth, the nation has lost an eminent disciple, humanity an earnest laborer, and the United States Government an active, indefatigable, and zealous official.

**Resolved.** That as an associate he was gentlemanly, courteous, self-sacrificing and gave the fullest measure of his ability and influence to the success of the aims and objects of this Commission and that he fell a soldier in the sacred cause of humanity, his large heart and brain being enlisted in the promotion of such legislation as would nationalize sanitary science, and prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases.

**Resolved.** That we tender to his widow our profound sympathy and respect, and that the name and memory of John M. Woodworth will ever be held in high esteem as a benefactor of his race.

**Resolved.** That this Commission attend his funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his bereaved family, and published in the daily papers of this city.

Col. McArdle, of Mississippi, delivered a beautiful and eloquent tribute to

### Senate Committees.

The following is a list of the committees of the Senate of the Forty-sixth Congress appointed:

Privileges and Elections—Saulsbury, Chairman; Hill of Georgia, Kenan Bailey, Houston, Vance, Cameron of Wisconsin, Hoar and Ingalls.

Foreign Relations—Eaton, Chairman; Johnston, Morgan, Hill of Georgia, Pendleton, Hamlin, Conkling, Kirkwood and Carpenter.

Finance—Bayard, Chairman; Kenan, Wallace, Voorhees, Beck, Morrill, Terry, Jones of Nevada, and Allison.

Appropriations—Davis of West Virginia, Chairman; Withers, Beck, Wallace, Eaton, Windom, Allison, Blaine and Booth.

Commerce—Gordon, Chairman; Randolph, Hertford, Coke, Conkling, McMillan, Jones of Nevada, and Chandler.

Manufacturers—Groves, Chairman; McPherson, Williams, Rollins and Dawes.

Agriculture—Johnston, Chairman; Davis of West Virginia, Hampton, Slater, Paddock, Sharon and Hoar.

Military Affairs—McPherson, Chairman; Whyte, Jones of Florida, Vance, Farley, Anthony, Blaine, Cameron of Pennsylvania, and Chandler.

Judiciary—Thurman, Chairman; McDonald, Bayard, Garland, Lamar, Davis of Illinois, Elmuds, Conkling and Carpenter.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Maxey, Chairman; Saulsbury, Bailey, Houston, Farley, Groome, Ferry, Hamlin and Kirkwood.

Public Lands—McDonald Chairman; Jones of Florida, Grover, McPherson, Walker, Plumb, Paddock, Booth, Hill of Colorado.

Land Claims—Edmunds, Chairman; Allison, Windom, Davis of Illinois, and Jones.

Indian Affairs—Coke, Chairman; Pendleton, Walker, Slater, Williams, Allison, Ingalls, Saunders and Logan.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1879.

THE DEMOCRATIC RETURN TO POWER.

In the session of Congress which opens to-day, the Democratic party, for the first time in twenty years, will have a majority in both Houses. The last Congress in which the Democrats held the same degree of power was the Thirty-fifth, and even at that time their waning influence had received a severe check in the election of Mr. Banks to the Speakership of the previous House, after a struggle lasting from the 4th of December to the 21 of February, and embracing one hundred and thirty ballottings. Still, the organization of the Democrats was in appearance compact and their numerical strength great. They had 39 members of the Senate, to 20 Republicans and 5 Americans, and 131 members of the House, to 92 Republican, and 14 Americans. In the next Congress the Republicans had reached 25 in the Senate, to the Democrats 33, and Americans 2, while in the House they had 113, to the Democrats 101 and Americans 23. And of the 101 Democrats, 8 were opposed to the Administration of President Buchanan, and represented constituencies which soon became Republican. Before the Thirty-sixth Congress came to an end the southern Senators and most of the Representatives had withdrawn from the capital, and left the Legislative Department of the Government in undisputed possession of the party which was from that moment to carry it through the terrible trial of civil war and the scarcely less severe ordeal of reconstruction.

The issue on which the Democrats lost the Government was in form and general outline very simple, though as wide as the land in its application, and involving many and complicated results in its settlement. It was, is slavery or freedom national? and the immediate measure as to which the principles of the opposing parties were asserted was, shall Congress prohibit or protect slavery in the Territories? On that question the south, seeing the tendency of public opinion in the north overwhelmingly and permanently against it, rejected the arbitrament of the ballot and challenged that of civil war. Although the Democracy for many years before the war had held professions of the loftiest devotion to the Union, its animating spirit was essentially sectional. It was for the Union so long as the south was dominant in the National Government. As a party, its love for the Union broke down the moment the National Government passed into the hand of its opponents. During the war, as before and since, it was constantly hampered by its blind attachment to its southern leaders, its besotted sympathy with the powerful section which had always controlled its counsels and shaped its course. With the approach of war, a noble opportunity was presented to it. Had it had the sagacity and the moral courage to repudiate completely the aims and principles of the south, to let slavery die as the consequence of the crime of its supporters, to hold up the hands of the Administration in the most energetic measures for the suppression of the rebellion, and at the same time to concentrate its force on the task of moderating and regulating the policy of the Republicans, it might have made for itself an honorable record, and disputed far sooner than it did the supremacy it had lost and which it has now partly regained, by means not creditable to itself or of advantage to the country. The Republicans assumed the reins of government at a time of intense excitement, and surrounded by immense perils and difficulties. Its leaders were in great degree untrained, and its opinions on all, except the one supreme question of freedom and the Union, were unformed. It plunged almost immediately into serious errors. Its fiscal measures were crude, wasteful, and extravagant. Its financial measures were even worse. Its organization of the civil service was blind and reckless. Had the Democrats, skilled as many of their leaders were, chosen the part of rational and loyal opposition, they might have at all times commanded respect; they might not unfrequently have won important victories; and they would certainly have maintained a party existence very different from the shameful and humiliating one which they led for the fifteen years. When they finally came again to have a majority in Congress, they would have been a party of distinct and practical principles, capable of administering the Government in a wholesome and conservative and honest fashion.

That they chose an opposite course shows how true is the judgment that the essential spirit of the party was that of servitude to the south, and that once having lost the guidance of the leaders of that section, within the Union, they had no sound and living principles, based on an honest interpretation of the Constitution and a sincere appreciation of the public interests, to fall back upon. The justice of this judgment is still further sustained by the manner in which they have partly regained power. The Democrats to-day have no positive and substantial claim to the confidence of the country. They owe their return to power in part to weariness with the ill use which the Republicans have, to some degree, made of their opportunities, in part to fraud and violence in the solid south, and, in great measure, to their most outrageous pandering to the dishonest desires and ignorant prejudices of a portion of the people with reference to the finances. There is not a single principle of sound constitutional interpretation which they are

expected to apply, not a single measure of wise administration which they are expected to enact. Under entirely illusory and deceitful pretense of extraordinary devotion to the rights of the states, it is known that they will not only refrain from repressing, but will encourage, the attempts of the south to wrong the entire country by the perversion and corruption of the suffrage. Under a like pretense, equally known to be false, they will try to turn the ballot-boxes of the north over to repeaters and fraudulent canvassers, such as were furnished by Tammany in its real palmy days. At the same time, in flagrant defiance of the principle they profess, they will try to sustain the most enormous and dangerous centralization of power in the House of Congress, simply because these are in their hands. With like inconsistency as to centralization, and with a defiant disregard of sound financial principles, they will seek to make the Federal Government the absolute and arbitrary possessor of the power to enrich or impoverish individuals by the control of the currency. By these two signs—the solid south and usurpation of the power of Federal interference in finance—they have conquered, and by these they must be guided. It will be for the leaders of the Republicans to say whether their dangerous tendencies shall be brought to condemnation before the people, and whether a wiser, stronger, more honest party shall check their progress, and give to the country the substantial blessing of a really reformed Government.

A Paris correspondent has discovered a great many points of resemblance as to person, mind, manners, and character, between Gambetta and Blaine, and communicates them freely to a western journal. Gambetta's strongest weapon is said to be his tongue, achieving his greatest successes by his passionate harangues in the Chamber of Deputies. A just idea of the Frenchman can be had by imagining the American a little darker, his hair jet black, his figure stouter, and his gesture more animated. The two have the stature to an inch, the same pretended preoccupation in listening to debate, the same arrogant vigor of response, the same hectoring, both of the weak and strong, the same excessive self-confidence, the same pomposo disdain of parliamentary rule. Both men have come to the front through political upheaval; Blaine through the civil war; Gambetta through the crime and downfall of the Empire. The latter denounced Louis Napoleon and his manifold sins in so stately a manner that the Emperor was stupefied, and others, less bold, were encouraged to express their sincere opinions of the strangulation of freedom. Gambetta has been more successful than any one of his countrymen in restraining the passions of the Parisian populace, and to this fervid brain and yet steady hand may be ascribed the temperance which has enabled the young Republic to pass unharmed through so many and so imminent dangers. Gambetta is declared to be more practical than Blaine—to be in action all that Blaine is in management and debate.

Tablet Etiquette

(Cincinnati Saturday Night.)

Bread should be broken, not cut; but if you don't like bread, "cut" it. In "breaking" use a curb bit.

Do not fill your mouth too full; rather allow some of the food to get into your moustache.

Split a biscuit with your fingers, instead of opening it with a knife, like an oyster. If the biscuit be hard, a beetle and wedge are admissible in the best society.

Do not pick your teeth at the table. Pick them at the Dentist's if he has a good assortment to pick from.

Do not rattle your knife and fork. A knife and spoon will be found more musical.

Do not take game in your fingers. This, however, does not apply to a game of cards.

Do not rest your arms on the table-cloth. Stack your arms in a corner of the room before beginning dinner.

When asked what part of the fowl you prefer, answer promptly. If you want the whole of it don't hesitate to say so.

Do not drink with the spoon in your cup; put it in your pocket. Forgetting it, you will be so much ahead. A close regard to this rule has enabled Ben Butler to accumulate a competency.

It is bad taste for the host and hostess to finish eating before their guests. It is better to move their chairs so as to finish behind them.

Never leave the table until all are through, without sufficient excuse. The sudden entrance of a policeman with a warrant for your arrest, is generally considered sufficient excuse in polite circles.

Pay no attention to accidents or blunders on the part of servants. If Bridget blows herself up while encouraging the fire with kerosene keep right on eating just as if you had never (kero) seen it.

When you have finished your meal lay your knife and fork on your plate side by side, with the handles towards the right, a little south by southwest, bearing northerly when the wind is off the sideboard quarter.

Does your wife lie awake until after midnight awaiting your return from the lodge, so that she impart some important information before you go to sleep? If she does, just call her attention to the fact that a woman in Manayunk who was addicted to this reprehensible practice so fearfully strained the optical nerves that she cannot shut her eyes, and has not had a wink of sleep for more than three weeks, and the doctor says her eye-balls will eventually burst and cause her death. (This is a lie, of course, but it will do no harm to make your wife believe such a painful incident actually happened. American women lose too much sleep for their health.)

"Fellow-citizens," said a local candidate, "there are three topics that now agitate the state—greenbacks, taxes and the penitentiary. I shall pass over the first two very briefly, as my sentiments are well known, and come to the penitentiary, where I shall dwell for some time."

"More Mortar." A fondness for mischief seems ingrained in the parrot nature. Some of them seem almost human in their propensity for playing practical jokes. The following is told of a mischievous parrot:

Opposite his owner's residence there were some buildings in course of erection, and the men at the top of the scaffold were in the habit of calling to those below for such material as they wanted—"More brick," "More mortar," and so on.

In a short time Polly had these terms by heart, as well as the gruff tones in which they were uttered. No sooner did the Irish laborer relieve himself of a load than the everlasting cry, "More mortar!" assailed his ears.

He bore it with exemplary patience till the mortar board at the top of the scaffold was piled up; but once more the order for "Mortar—more mortar!" was given.

Then, to the delight of the parrot's master, who was standing by, the Irishman flung down his hod, and making a speaking-trumpet of his hands, bawled to the bricklayer above, "Is it mor-tar-mad that ye are? Sure a man may have as many legs as a centipede (centipede) to wait on the likes o' ye?"

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Shuttle Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price (\$25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty of operation, and delightful ease, that at once commends itself above all others. The working parts are all steel; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, gimp, or fancy-needle-work with ease and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand, and voluminous encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity even to the nobility.

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## PORK-PACKING OF CHICAGO.

To give our readers some idea of the vast business carried on out west in the pork packing business, we publish the following from the Chicago *Inter Ocean*:

The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* has just published its annual review of the pork-packing of Chicago. It shows that the total number of hogs packed during the winter was 2,943,115; summer, 1,968,798; total packing for the year, 4,911,913. The number of hogs packed during the winter season is the largest ever reported, exceeding that of last winter 441,830. Packing during the past twelve months shows an excess of 902,602 over the returns for the corresponding period in 1877-78. The increase for the year is said to be larger than the aggregate summer and winter packing of any other city in the west. We take the following tabular statement from the *Bulletin*. It exhibits at a glance the receipts, shipments, and average gross weight of hogs at Chicago during the summer season for the past three years:

MONTHS.	1878.		1877.		1876.	
	NO.	WT.	NO.	WT.	NO.	WT.
January	1,832,000	1,280,000	1,878,9	1,878,8	1,878,7	1,878,6
February	1,882,572	1,066,671	1,879,5	1,879,4	1,879,3	1,879,2
March	2,932,540	1,321,739	2,932,5	2,932,4	2,932,3	2,932,2
April	3,689,528	1,981,295	3,689,5	3,689,4	3,689,3	3,689,2
May	3,689,500	1,981,275	3,689,5	3,689,4	3,689,3	3,689,2
June	4,472,667	2,528,108	4,472,6	4,472,5	4,472,4	4,472,3
July	1,065,123	658,106	1,065,1	1,065,0	1,065,0	1,065,0
August	1,358,628	1,211,388	1,358,6	1,358,5	1,358,4	1,358,3
September	1,310,623	1,211,388	1,310,6	1,310,5	1,310,4	1,310,3
October	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
November	1,111,114	1,111,114	1,111,1	1,111,1	1,111,1	1,111,1
Total	3,838,366	2,833,311	3,838,3	3,838,2	3,838,2	3,838,1
Shipped	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Total	3,838,366	2,833,311	3,838,3	3,838,2	3,838,2	3,838,1
Shipped	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Supplies	1,211,388	1,211,388	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3	1,211,3
Left over...	1,211,388	1,211,388</				